WASHINGTON

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Alonzo B. Cornell as Surveyor of the Port of New York.

E. B. Plumb, Consul General in Cuba.

Debate on the Currency in the Senate.

Warm Reception of the Modified Tenure of Office Bill in the House.

ITS PROVISIONS DENOUNCED.

Proposed Amendment Vacating Most of the Civil Offices by the 30th of June Next.

Reference of the Amendments to the Judiciary Committee.

The Modified Tenure of Office Bill in the The Secretary of the Senate brought over the modi-fled Tenure of Office bill to the House at one o'clock to-day. It was not taken up for action until Fer-nando Wood had finished his hour's speech on the bill providing a provisional government for Missis-sippi. While Mr. Wood was speaking it was ob-served that General Butler and Judge Bingham were in close conference over the bill and amendments. t was the first intention of Judge Bingham to move the reference of the bill to the Committee on the adiciary, but after consulting with his fellow mem-ers of the House he abandoned this idea, eral Butler to first try the temper of the the question of reference, with the underng that if the previous question were not sus standing that if the previous question were not sus-tained he would move concurrence. When Mr. Wood had ceased speaking General Butler arose and moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table. The Civil Tenure bill being the only business on the Speaker's table at the time, this motion brought it at once before the House. Mr. Butler having obtained the floor, kept it and followed up his success with a refer the bill and amendments to the Com-the Judiciary. As soon as the bill was along the corridors and lobbies and there came over, followed by several Senaparatively deserted under the influence of the such purpose, and the Speaker ed that Mr. Butler could not be taken floor. As soon as this point was settled the er from the Essex district, according to a pre-understanding, yielded to General Logan, who i his amendment to vacate all the offices filled ng of this singular amendment created no amount of merriment among the democrats, seemed to regard it as a joke. Several republis, who seemed to be taken a little by surprise ed in the laughter. Logan had ten minutes adhere to its original proposition of repeal. His statement that there had been a good deal of loboy-ing on the floor of the House in favor of concurring with the Senate created quite a flutter among those

out" ten minutes of his hour to C. C. Washburn. who, in a written speech, represented his brother, E. B. Washburne, as well as he could in favor of absolute repeal, announcing that he did not believe President Grant was satisfied with the Senate modi President Grant was satisfied with the Senate modification of the bill. Mr. Farnsworth was allowed a few minutes to speak in favor of concurrence, when Butter, who had taken the bill completely out of Bingham's hands and was now its real manager, took the floor himself and dissected the Senate amendments in a style which opened the eyes of the members as well as of the Senators who were present. Without travelling outside the precincts of parliamentary language he handled the Senate rather roughly, and called the attention of the House to the fact that the Senate modifications of the bill were simply concessions to the force of public sentiment, and did not sions to the force of public sentiment, and did not in reality change the bill at all, so far as the power of the Senate over removals and appointments is concerned. It was therefore nothing more than a delusion. He did not believe that the President had agreed to the buil. If he had it was under the force agreed to the bull. If he had it was under the force of compulsion and in the hope that the House would save him by refusing to concur. He closed by moving the previous question. The friends of the Senate measure, seeing the case was hopeless, made an attempt to adjourn and then fillbustered for a few minutes. They were too weak, however, to call the yeas and mays or even to demand tellers. The pre-vious question being sustained the vote was taken, and resulted, yeas 95, nays 79, as follows:—

vious question being sustained the vote was taken, and resulted, yeas 95, nays 79, as follows:—
YEAS—William B. Allison, of Iowa; Evernson Archer, of Maryiand; William H. Armstrong, of Yennayivania; Samuel B. Arnell, of California, Arnell, of Tennessee; Samuel B. Arteil, of California, Alexander H. Bañley, of New York; Natianalel F. Banka, of Alexander H. Bañley, of New York; Natianalel F. Banka, of T. Biggs, of Delaware; John T. Bird, of Mew Yersey; Anatia Blair, of Michigan; C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina; Sempronius H. Boyd, of Massachusetts; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Hervey C. Calkin, of New York; James Brooks, of New York; John Cesana, of Pennsylvania; Sldney Clark, of Messachusetts; Hervey C. Calkin, of New York; of Kanasa; Uresies Cleveland, of New Jerrey; Amaa Cobb, of Wisconsin; Omar D. Congrey, of Michigan; John M. Crobs, of Illinois; Noah Dawis, of New York; Oliver J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania; Edward F. Dickinon, of Ohio; John Core, of Pennsylvania; Edward F. Dickinon, of Ohio; John C. Crobs, of Resident of Messachusetts; John A. Grissouri, John Fox, of New York; J. Lawrence Gelx, of Pennsylvania; Calvin W. Ginlian, of Fennsylvania; Dawid Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Birlois; David Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Ohio; David Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Ohio; David Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Ohio; David Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Ohio; David Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Ohio; David Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Ohio; David Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Ohio; David Heaton, of North Carolina; Truman H. Boag, of Ohio; Jones P. Hoar, of Massachusetts; William E. Holman, of Pennsylvania; John A. Granessee; John B. Hars, of Minosa; Stephen L. Mayham, of New York; Port; Seldon, of New York; Henry W. Sileum, of New York; Port; Seldon, of New York; Henry W. Sileum, of New York; Port; Seldon, of New York; Henry W. Sileum, of New York; Port; Seldon, of Messachusetts;

consideration will be the first thing up after the reading of the journal. The bill is not, therefore, really before the Judiciary Committee, being still in the custody of the House. Judge Bingham will endeavor to get the floor on the motion to reconsider, when he will reply to Butler's speech of to-day. Being a question of privilege, Mr. Bingham will call it up himself in which referred the bill to the committee will carry the motion to reconsider and lay on the table. In that case of course the bill goes to the committee. Judge Bingham and those who acted with him to-day claim that on this Butter concur in the Senate amendments. General Butler's opponents in the House freely assert to-night that he is not sincere in his efforts to have the Civil Tenure act repealed. The old story of his attempt to en barrass and if possible break up Grant's administra-tion is revived, and it is said that he hopes looking to a settlement of the vexed question of the control of the federal patronage. A lively debate is anticipated to-morrow on the motion to reconsider, and several prominent members on both sides of

Edward B. Pinmb, to be Consul General at He

lass.
Collectors of Internal Recense—Lnd
inst district of Arkansas; Joseph A. Co
istrict of Tennessee; Joseph T. Smith
ict of Mississippi; John McHurg, Fif
ew York; Samuel J. Royer, Seventeen
ennsyivania; Robert M. Smith, Thir
laryland; E. McCracken, Sixth district
assessors of Internal Recense—Josep
Assessors of Internal Recense—Josep T. Smith, Second dis urg, Fifth district o

of Michigan and Wisconsin, in the place of J. C. Burroughs, declined.

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Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of J. C. Bancroft Davis, to be Assistant Sesretary of State, and James H. Casey, to be Collector of Customs of New Orleans.

Unofficial Interview Between the Cuban Agents and the Secretary of State.

The agents of the Cuban revolutionists, Domingo L. Ruiz, T. M. Lemus and T. Valiente, who have been in this city since day before yesterday, had an interview with the Secretary of State last night. These gentiemen were desirous of calling upon the Secretary at the State Department; but having heard the reports which represented them as accredited agents of the revolutionary authorities of Cuba the Secretary declined to receive them at the department. One of the Cubans, Mr. Ruiz, however, being an old acquaintance of the Secretary he received an unofficial call from him at his rooms in the Ebbitt House. The meeting was one altogether of a friendly character, no letter of credit having been presented or received. The Secretary conversed with them as Cuban gentlemen; but whether the interview had in it anything of significance regarding Cuban affairs remains to be seen.

nificance regarding Cuban affairs remains to be seen.

Visitors at the White House.

Matters at the White House were much the same to-day as they have been for a week past. The President received a large number of Senators and Rep-resentatives before twelve o'clock. From that time until three he refused to see anybody, and was occu-

resentatives before twelve o'clock. From that time until three he refused to see anybody, and was occupied in preparing documents to be sent to the Senate. At three o'clock the usual throng of visitors was in waiting, and the President was engaged until after four listening to prayers and petitions.

Illness of Ex-President Johnson.

Reports prevailed this afternoon of the death of ex-President Johnson, at his home in Greenville, and inquiries were everywhere made as to the truth of the rumor. They were doubtless based on the intelligence previously received here of the alarming condition of his health, a private telegram having represented that he was dangerously ill last night; but a telegram was received to-night at ten o'clock, from a member of ex-President Johnson's family, dated Greenville, March 25, saying:—'Our father is considerably better this evening.''

The National Banking Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting to-day, after discussing the question of the redistribution of the currency, appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Coburn, Lynch and Jones, to prepare a bill and report at the next meeting of the committee. In accordance with the views expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury the committee deem it important that some measure on this subject should pass both houses before adjournment. They are in possession of appeals from leading business men and financiers in the West and South in behalf of such a redistribution of the national banking currency as will give relief to the stringency which prevails in those sections. There was some talk of getting up a free banking law on the same principle as the present national banking'system, but it was thought that the national bank interest is too mittee, consisting of Messrs. Coburn, Lynch and Jones, to prepare a bill and report at the next meeting of the committee. In accordance with the views expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury the committee deem it important that some measure on this subject should pass both houses before adjournment. They are in possession of appeals from leading business men and financiers in the West and South in behalf of such a redistribution of the national banking currency as will give relief to the stringency which prevails in those sections. There was some talk of getting up a free banking law on the same principle as the present national banking system, but it was thought that the national banking system, but strong in both houses to admit of the success of any such measure at this time. It is probable that a bill embodying the main features of the one which failed at the last season will be prepared.

Alaska—The Female Suffrage Question.

The House Committee on Territories, at their meeting in arms and armed hostility. Governor Jackson's lirits act of war stripped him of his official character and left him a mere rebel, unlawful, felonious and traitorous, without protection from connicus and traitor

FRAUDS ON COLORED SOLDIERS.

ort of the Second Auditor in Relation to

runners as winteases to several nundred marriages at places widely apart in the same year and sometimes in the same month, he concludes that the agent is the principal party to the frauds and the runners generally but dupes and tools. The colored men known as runners or claim nunters are hired by the agents to bring them claimants, and paying from one to three dollars for ordinary claimants, father or mother, but four dollars for widowers. This premium he offered on widows' claims because the pension is involved in all such cases, and doubtless from the fact that the agent secures not only a large fee, but a continuous one so long as the pension may be granted, and by the way claims are now being prepared and evidence of marriage or co-habitation manufactured. A widow's claim for pensions will be presented in the case of every deceased soldier, and by this same means the existence of minor children, usue or the soldier, and have the pension correspondingly increased. Two of the principal agents at Memphis had each for a time one of their own clerks appointed deputy county clerk for no other purpose than to administer oaths in their claims. These deputies did not have access to the seal of the court, but would simply administer the oath, then send the papers had been read to them at the agent's office, and if they said yes he would administer the cath, sign and affix his seal. The author of the report details at length the means by which agents conduct their dishonest business.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

General Blair's Case Against Missouri Continued-Close of the Arguments-Speech of Senator Drake and Ex-Attorney General Evarts.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1869. WASHINGTON, MARCH 29, 1899.
In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the argument was concluded in the causes of F. P. Biair, Jr., plaintiff in error, against John S. Thompson et al., and Warren Woodson, plaintiff in error,

son et al., and warren woodson, plaintill in error, against the State of Missouri ex rel. Senator Drake resumed his argument from yesterday, maintaining that the elective franchise is not a natural right in this or any other country. It is a a natural right in this or any other country. It is a privilege granted by the sovereign authority. The people have the power to make or unmake voters. Their power over the subject is unlimited. He denied that the constitutional requirement—the taking of the test oath as a condition preceden to voting—is in the nature of an ex post facto law. The plaintiff was not entitled to set up this plea. There was no attempt to visit punishment upon him. His vote was rejected because he had refused to take the oath required by the constitution, while he claimed that he had taken another and a different oath, but the plaintiff, this major general in the army, did not oppose the oath when he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He came forward and took the oath in order that he might vote.

Mr. Montgomery Biair, interrupting, said that

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Session. SENATE.

SENATOR FROM MARYLAND SWORN IN. Immediately after the reading of the journal the Hon. William J. Hamilton, Senator from Maryland, appeared and took the prescribed oaths.

EEDY CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN IN

tion of Clara Barton, setting forth the needy condi-tion of the freedmen in Washington, and asking Congress to give her in trust for said freedmen the refuse property of the War Department now about to be sold, consisting of old buildings, stores, &c. Referred to the Committee on the District of Co-

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

M. RICE, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a bill to enforce the fourteenth amendment to the constitution and the laws of the United States, and to restore to the State of Georgia the republican government elected under its new constitution. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

LOANING THE FUELIC MONEY.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., submitted a preamble to the bill introduced by him a few days ago to provide for ioaning the public money and for other purposes, and on his motion it was ordered to be printed with the bill and also in separate form. The preamble declares that the liabilities and interests of the American people imperatively demand that scarcity of capital and high rates of interest for money shall cease; asserts that the government deposits in the national banks for short periods are so much capital withdrawn from industrial and productive interests and employed in speculative investments, and sets forth in detail the advantages.

our public lands, put out of existence great bankers, great traders, great masters, great land monopolies, great manufacturers and great railroad monopolies. It would distribute all these interests more equally among the people, and would thereby restore prosperity to every branch of industry.

LANDS TO THE SUTHERN PACIFIC BALLROAD.

Mr. Col.F. (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill granting lands to the san Diego branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Railroad.
THE NATIONAL JUNCTION BAILWAY COMPANY.
On motion of Mr. PATTERSON the Senate concurred
in the amendments made by the House to the
bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway
Company.

bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company.

ENFORCING UNITED STATES LAWS IN GEORGIA.

Mr. EDMENDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved-to take up the bill to enforce the fourteenth constitutional amendment and the laws of the United States in Georgia.

The NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, objected, because he wanted the Senate to take up the bill supplementary to the act of 1884 to provide a national currency secured by a piedge of United States bonds.

Mr. Edmins to Georgia because he wisned the Senate to decide definitely whether anything was to be done at this session to settle the status of that State. He thought that Congress was either treating Georgia very badly by excluding her from representation, or else was tolerating there a revolutionary condition of affairs which ought to be brought to an end.

condition of affairs which ought to be brought to an end.

Mr. Summer thought it more important that prompt action should be taken on the Georgia bill than on the financial bill moved by Mr. Sherman, because its passage was necessary for the preservation of peace in that State and also as an example of reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman's motion was carried by yeas 40, nays 15.

reconstruction.

Mr. Shermany's motion was carried by yeas 40, nays 15.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Wilson authorizing an increase of \$50,000,000 in the issue of circulating notes and providing that, in making the issue, preference shall be given to banking associations in States and sections of the country not adequately supplied with banking facilities. The amendment also provides that whenever the amount of United States notes and circulating notes of the national banks combined shall be in excess of seven hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treastry may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of such excess until the whole amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to \$350,000,000.

Mr. Sherman explained in detail the provisions of the bill. The Committee on Finance had come to the conclusion that no more radical measures than this could safely be proposed at this time. The distribution of circulation was of course very unequal, but it seemed to the committee better to equalize it gradually than by a sudden measure of general reductivibution. A more radical measure would necessarily greatly disturb the business of the Eastern and Middle States, but this bill would at last supply the South and West, and upon the resumption of specie payments there would doubtless be a fair banking system established which would prevent controversy about unequal distributions.

Mr. Morrilla, (rep.) of Vt., moved an amendment

would prevent controversy about unequal distributions.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., moved an amendment to the fourth section of the bill providing that when a withdrawal of circulation from one point is required to supply deficiences at another the revision shall be made upon banks having a capital exceeding \$100,000. Lost.

Mr. Morrill offered another amendment to the fourth section, providing that where a transfer of capital is demanded requisition shall be made for the required sum, commencing pro-rate with banks in cities having an amount of bank circulation more than double the amount which was held in such cities by the State banks in 1850. Lost.

Mr. Kelloog, (rep.) of La, moved to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment by authorizing an issue of \$400,000,000 intend of \$250,000,000.

Mr. Morrow, (rep.) of Ind., asked the Senator from Louislans (Mr. Kellogg) whether the amendment contemplated the retiring of an equal amount of greenbacks.

Mr. Kelloog said it did.

ment contemplated the retiring of an equal amount of greenbacks.
Mr. KELLOGG said it did.
Mr. Mosron said that that would be a direct violation of the bill recently passed pledging the United States to the payment of all their obligations in coin, and so he could not consent to it.
The propriety of withdrawing the surplus banking circulation from the Eastern States for the benefit of the South and West was debated at length

without action on to tes past four o'clock

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHANGES IN THE BANKRUPT LAW. Mr. Pox, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a pr nd resolutions of the New York Produce Ex

on to changes in the Bankrupt law.
THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.
PEAKER announced the appoints
lenckes and Benton as additional in

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill granting the right of with for a railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the west of the Cascade Mountaina. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., rose to a personal explanation in reference to a complaint made against him by Mr. H. H. Heath, Secretary of the Territory of New Moxico, arising out of a statement made by him (Mr. Dawes) in the New Mexico contested election case last session. He had read a letter from Heath, written while he was holding an official posi-

vices to the rebellion.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee of the Revision of the Laws, reported a joint resolution relative to steamboats and other vessels owned it the loyal States, providing that the act prohibitum ne Court of Claims from taking jurisdiction oclaims occurring in the rebel States shall not apply to claims for steamboats or other vessels taken o impressed into the military service of the Unitee States during the late war in States or parts of State declared in Insurrection, provided that the claim ants were loyal at the time the claims originate and remained loyal thereafter and were residents of

dissatisfaction with that committee, but in order to perfect arrangements on another committee.

Mr. Ursox, (rep.) of Ohio. was also, at his own request, excused from service on the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and was subsequently assigned by the Speaker to the Committee on Reconstruction.

fantry. Passed.

REDUCTION OF AMERICAN TONNAGE.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the select committee on the causes of the reduction of American tonnage—Messrs. Hotchkiss, Morreil of Pa., Judd, Holman, Caikin and Wells.

THE CHARLESTOWN AND RITTERY NAVY YARDS.
Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution for a commission to inquire whether the efficiency of the naval service requires the maintenance of two navy yards at points so near together as Charlestown, Mass., and Kitterly, Me. Referre to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ENFORCING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT IN GEORGIA.

miorce the fourteenth amendment to the constitu-ion and the laws of the United States, and to re-tore the State of Georgis to the republican govern-nent elected under its new constitution. Referred o the Reconstruction Commutee and order of the state of the stat

me House bill repealing
THE TRIVER OF OFFICE ACT.
Mr. BUTLER said he moved to refer the
mendment to the Judiciary Committee, a
desired to give some reasons for that mot
Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of III., desired to
action to concur in the Senate amendments

President to stand by the bill repeating the haw of to adopt his amendment.

Mr. Washburn, of Wis., opposed the Senate amendment, He hoped the House would not concur in it: would not refer it, and would insist on the unconditional repeat of the Tenure of Office law. That law was passed for a particular purpose and to check the usurpations of a wicked third Magistrate. It had answered the purposes of its enactment and should pass away with the cause that brought it into being. The President was responsible for the execution of the laws, and there never had been a time when there was the same necessity as now for the President to have ample power to remove dishonest or incompetent officials. It had been said that the President was satisfied with the Senate amendment. While he (Mr. Washburn) knew nothing about that he did not believe it. If the President was satisfied he was not the man whom he (Mr. Washburn) had not celleve it. If the President we was not the man whom he (Mr. Wushin him for. But they were not legis eral Grant; they were legislating for the was nearly unanimous on the su of the House would insist on uncond.

The President might be satisfied at eamendment, but he (Mr. Washburn afted with it, and the people would not be the the Penevach the represented all he was the president and the people would not be the the Penevach the represented all he was the president and the propersion of the president was the

of want of confidence in the Presider had the law ever done? Had it curb dent? Ruthlessly and in defiance

Mr. Woon, (does,) of N. Y., regretted, that any green content to the majority in the House, however irresistible those from cancerate they had to attention any created from these who had sworn to do their terret. The proposition contained in the bill of the terret of the proposition contained in the bill of the terret of the proposition contained in the bill of the proposition of Mississippi at the authority while the supposed to confer on that officer. He was to it is not been to be confered with power to name those who proposed to confer on that officer, he was to it to be clothed with power to name those who proposed to confer on that officer, he was to it to be clothed with power to name those who proposed to confer on the foreign and the proposed to confer on the other contained to the proposed to confer on the contained the proposed to confer on the contained the proposed to confer on the contained the proposed to confer on the proposed to confer on the contained the proposed to confere the proposed to the proposed to confere the proposed to confere the proposed to confere the proposed to the proposed to proposed